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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1990

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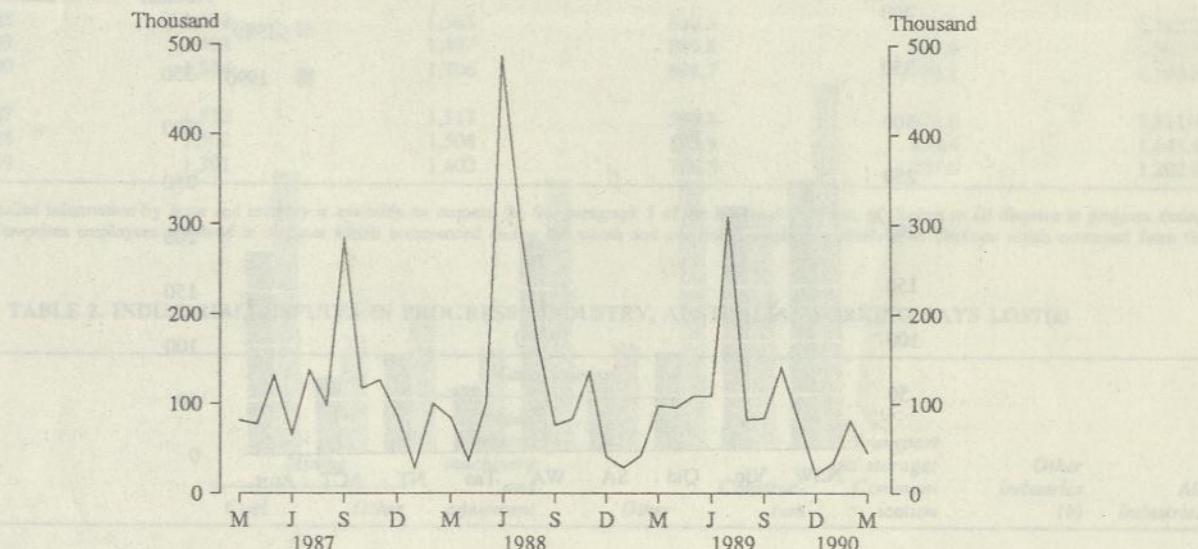
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MAIN FEATURES

CHART 1. WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA
 (Source: Table 1, 2, 3)



In March 1990—

- 117 disputes were reported in progress involving 43,200 employees and the loss of 45,100 working days. This compares to March 1989 in which there were 146 disputes, 40,700 employees involved and 98,200 working days lost.
 - The Mining industry (other than coal mining) recorded 800 working days lost, the lowest in that industry since December 1987 (700).
 - The Construction industry also reported a low level for working days lost, 900 days, which is the lowest in that industry since December 1987 (700).

- The Other industries grouping accounted for 48.2 per cent (21,700) of working days lost, reflecting continuing disputes in the Community Services industry.

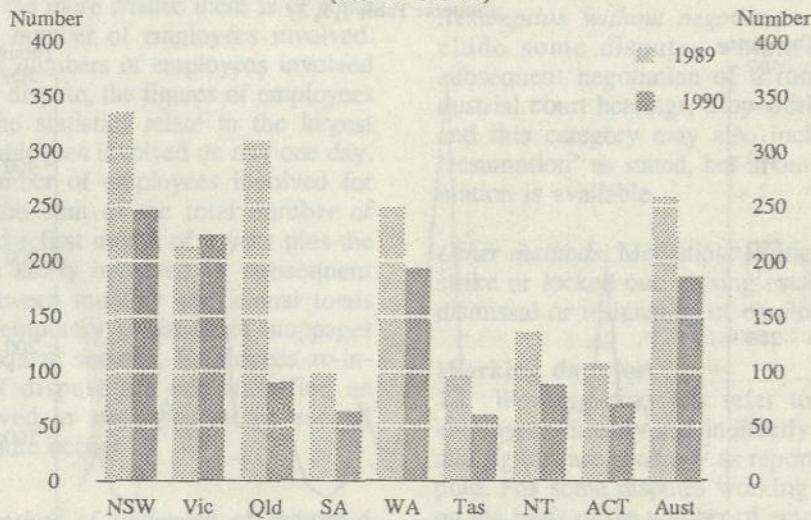
In the twelve months ended March 1990—

- 1,306 disputes were reported in progress involving 702,100 employees and the loss of 1,192,300 working days.
 - Australia-wide there was a decrease in working days lost (1,192,300) compared to the corresponding periods in 1989 and 1988 (1,597,100 and 1,342,200 respectively).

- The Coal mining industry recorded 174,000 working days lost compared to 410,100 and 344,700 for the twelve months ending March 1989 and 1988 respectively.
- Queensland lost 90 working days lost per thousand employees, the lowest figure since the twelve month period ended December 1987 (87).
- Of all the States, Tasmania recorded the lowest level of working days lost per thousand employees (60).
- 1,296 disputes were reported as ending during the period, involving 644,797 employees and 1,151,113 working days lost.
- Managerial policy was the biggest single cause of disputes accounting for 552 disputes, involving 315,631 employees and 53.9 per cent (619,999) of working days lost.
- Of the 1,296 disputes ending during the period, 820 (63.3%) were resolved by resumption without negotiation.

**CHART 2. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES,
12 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 1989 AND 1990**

(Source: Table 5)



NOTES

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector) and trade unions concerning individual disputes, and from reports of government authorities.

The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work in which ten working days or more were lost at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

Explanatory Notes and a Glossary are published on pages 6 to 8 of this publication.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : AUSTRALIA(a)

Period	Number of disputes(b)		Employees involved ('000)		Working days lost ('000)
	Commenced in period	Total(c)	Newly involved(d)	Total(c)	
<i>1989—</i>					
January	106	115	25.4	28.4	29.1
February	138	153	23.5	25.4	42.8
March	130	146	37.8	40.7	98.2
April	124	135	50.2	53.4	95.8
May	135	156	46.8	52.8	109.2
June	116	135	48.9	54.4	108.7
July	137	159	220.1	235.2	308.8
August	114	133	33.4	58.1	82.5
September	90	103	66.3	82.0	83.7
October	119	127	119.5	122.4	141.0
November	132	143	30.0	65.7	81.8
December	50	63	4.6	10.0	20.8
<i>1990—</i>					
January r	67	71	8.9	12.9	33.7
February r	108	117	51.1	54.9	81.2
March	102	117	19.0	43.2	45.1
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>					
March 1988	1,538	1,563	600.8	606.5	1,342.2
1989	1,488	1,497	889.8	899.6	1,597.1
1990	1,294	1,306	698.7	702.1	1,192.3
December 1987	1,512	1,517	593.4	608.8	1,311.9
1988	1,502	1,508	893.9	894.4	1,641.4
1989	1,391	1,402	706.5	709.8	1,202.4

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Refers to all disputes in progress during the period. (d) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)
('000)

Period	Manufacturing							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage: Communication		Other industries (b)
	Coal	Other				Construction	Communication	
<i>1989—</i>								
January	8.7	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.2	5.7	4.3	29.1
February	8.9	1.5	14.4	8.0	2.4	3.0	4.7	42.8
March	12.7	4.4	13.1	44.2	6.5	14.4	3.0	98.2
April	7.7	2.0	19.0	1.9	7.3	1.0	57.0	95.8
May	28.0	2.8	29.3	11.3	13.8	6.8	17.1	109.2
June	22.9	9.2	32.2	20.3	13.3	3.0	7.8	108.7
July	25.5	2.0	57.2	19.1	43.3	11.5	150.4	308.8
August	12.7	2.2	22.2	13.2	4.7	6.7	20.9	82.5
September	7.5	3.0	3.5	21.3	7.9	3.0	37.4	83.7
October	14.4	1.0	2.9	7.8	8.0	7.6	99.2	141.0
November	13.5	2.4	4.3	30.4	3.0	3.2	25.1	81.8
December	2.3	1.6	0.6	5.7	4.5	4.9	1.2	20.8
<i>1990—</i>								
January	r7.5	1.2	0.5	3.5	3.2	17.5	0.3	r33.7
February	r20.3	3.1	4.0	r10.2	5.5	r8.5	29.7	r81.2
March	11.7	0.8	1.3	5.7	0.9	3.0	21.7	45.1
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>								
March 1988	344.7	58.5	183.0	180.8	191.1	91.3	292.8	1,342.2
1989	410.1	82.9	325.9	155.3	189.5	88.8	344.5	1,597.1
1990	174.0	31.2	176.9	150.4	115.4	76.6	467.8	1,192.3
December 1987	291.8	55.7	199.6	195.5	194.5	92.5	282.3	1,311.9
1988	471.3	97.4	309.5	117.4	207.9	75.0	362.9	1,641.4
1989	164.8	34.2	201.1	186.7	117.0	70.7	427.9	1,202.4

(a) More detailed industry information is available on request. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)
('000)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>1989—</i>									
January	13.7	2.0	8.1	0.9	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	29.1
February	20.3	5.8	11.8	2.2	2.0	0.1	0.6	—	42.8
March	61.1	20.4	6.6	6.1	2.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	98.2
April	38.2	19.0	6.2	4.0	23.8	3.4	1.0	0.2	95.8
May	52.8	36.1	3.8	0.3	15.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	109.2
June	54.6	34.9	5.2	3.3	10.5	—	0.1	—	108.7
July	180.2	103.8	4.0	2.8	15.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	308.8
August	38.1	19.9	10.7	5.0	6.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	82.5
September	28.5	21.9	11.1	3.0	14.0	0.1	1.8	3.3	83.7
October	67.0	49.6	14.8	1.6	3.0	2.5	0.4	2.1	141.0
November	33.0	25.4	11.3	5.5	5.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	81.8
December	2.0	9.6	6.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	—	20.8
<i>1990—</i>									
January	r4.7	20.5	4.4	0.7	3.2	—	0.1	0.1	r33.7
February	r24.7	r39.2	7.5	3.2	5.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	r81.2
March	20.8	13.5	3.2	4.2	2.6	0.7	0.1	—	45.1
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>									
March 1988	745.1	269.7	109.6	48.1	118.4	30.6	7.8	12.8	1,342.2
1989	726.4	366.5	283.6	49.5	134.3	15.4	7.9	13.4	1,597.1
1990	544.7	393.4	89.1	34.0	106.8	9.8	5.6	8.9	1,192.3
December 1987	744.8	281.4	73.7	44.6	115.3	28.0	6.5	17.5	1,311.9
1988	730.1	362.6	299.5	47.0	160.6	18.6	8.9	14.1	1,641.4
1989	589.6	348.4	100.5	35.0	102.1	10.3	6.9	9.6	1,202.4

(a) State by industry information is available on request.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA,
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	Manufacturing								All industries	
	Mining		Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage: Communication	Other industries (b)		
	Coal	Other								
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>										
1986—										
December	10,741	3,328	445	328	458	135	72	242		
1987—										
December	8,920	1,072	479	305	743	217	70	223		
1988—										
December	15,548	1,777	750	183	725	177	85	269		
1988—										
March	10,791	1,094	440	280	716	215	71	226		
1989—										
January	15,562	1,808	750	187	703	187	84	268		
February	14,330	1,629	763	187	684	186	82	258		
March	13,636	1,521	784	242	653	209	80	259		
April	13,793	1,503	819	244	652	204	89	267		
May	13,812	1,488	842	253	596	212	90	268		
June	10,471	1,556	515	260	418	178	70	206		
July	8,723	1,527	491	236	456	157	90	209		
August	8,506	1,419	521	234	443	167	70	195		
September	7,904	1,358	490	256	435	157	77	195		
October	7,566	1,236	483	263	380	162	96	204		
November	6,111	664	475	285	381	152	98	194		
December	5,505	642	473	283	374	160	97	190		
1990—										
January	r5,477	622	468	283	374	186	96	190		
February	r5,873	652	443	r286	381	r198	101	r195		
March	5,858	586	415	227	361	172	105	186		

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA,
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES(a)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>									
1986—December	304	240	207	95	272	190	199	55	242
1987—December	366	172	87	91	213	177	110	143	223
1988—December	341	214	336	93	299	118	158	112	269
1988—March	360	163	129	97	219	194	137	104	226
<i>1989—</i>									
January	342	213	327	94	296	123	164	117	268
February	322	210	329	88	277	117	153	112	258
March	337	214	309	98	250	97	137	108	259
April	350	216	309	103	283	108	148	99	267
May	356	233	261	98	302	104	138	97	268
June	256	215	165	59	276	82	117	38	206
July	318	170	116	55	288	73	131	44	209
August	279	169	120	57	286	53	107	48	195
September	278	169	118	61	295	53	136	68	195
October	293	192	120	62	243	63	131	82	204
November	279	200	99	70	190	62	128	77	194
December	269	199	102	67	187	64	111	77	190
<i>1990—</i>									
January	264	209	98	66	188	56	99	74	190
February	r265	228	93	68	194	57	96	75	r195
March	246	224	90	64	194	60	88	71	186

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE 12 MONTHS TO MARCH 1990 : AUSTRALIA,
REPORTED CAUSE, DURATION AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT(a)

	Number of disputes	Employees involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Working days lost ('000)
CAUSE OF DISPUTE			
Wages	141	95.4	152.7
Hours of work	22	3.6	5.5
Leave, pensions, compensation	69	29.9	81.9
Managerial policy	552	315.6	620.0
Physical working conditions	260	31.9	85.6
Trade unionism	205	42.9	76.2
Other(b)	47	125.5	129.4
Total	1,296	644.8	1,151.1
DURATION OF DISPUTE			
Up to and including 1 day	867	530.2	530.3
Over 1 to 2 days	169	43.6	94.1
Over 2 and less than 5 days	118	34.5	125.0
5 and less than 10 days	84	21.9	149.2
10 and less than 20 days	44	10.2	131.6
20 days and over	14	4.4	120.8
Total	1,296	644.8	1,151.1
METHOD OF SETTLEMENT			
Negotiation	197	73.3	200.1
State legislation	106	31.9	102.0
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	157	37.4	249.1
Resumption without negotiation	820	499.3	593.5
Other methods	16	2.8	6.4
Total	1,296	644.8	1,151.1

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2. The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (as defined in paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

Change in methodology

4. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in January 1987 to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households, obtained from the Labour Force Survey. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each month back to June 1984 and are available on request. In issues of this publication prior to January 1987, the estimates of numbers of employees were based entirely on Labour Force Survey data. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

5. The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in December 1987 (see paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Before that date, where the causes of several disputes were the same (e.g. National Wage Case disputes) the disputes were counted as one dispute in each State or Territory in which they occurred, irrespective of whether they were directed or organised by one person or organisation, or whether the dispute occurred in more than one industry. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. In accordance with this change in definition, estimates of the number of disputes shown in this bulletin for past periods have been revised. In issues of this publication prior to September 1988, the number of disputes were counted on the old basis. Unpublished estimates of the number of disputes have been revised on the new basis from January 1985 and are available on request. The number of employees involved and working days lost remain unchanged.

Reliability of estimates

6. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as non-sampling errors. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to employers; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

Other ABS publications

7. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Labour Statistics, Australia, (6101.0) — issued annually

The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0) — issued monthly

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) — issued monthly

Trade Union Statistics, Australia, (6323.0) — issued annually

Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1988 (6325.0)

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) — issued quarterly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0) — issued monthly

Unpublished statistics

8. A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by States/Territories, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and associated charges should be directed to Laura Smith on (06) 252 6561.

9. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

r estimates revised since last issue
— nil or rounded to zero

10. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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- foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements. Further information is available on (06) 252 5404.
- text and tables for selected Main Economic Indicator publications. Further information is available on (06) 252 5405.

Floppy disk service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (06) 252 6684.

GLOSSARY

Cause of dispute

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of the stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant cause.

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; distribution of hours.

Leave, pensions, compensation. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers e.g. computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension; alleged victimisation of union members or officials; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade-unionism. Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

Other. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship e.g. political matters; fining and gaoling of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

Disputes

2. For these statistics, an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

3. A dispute affecting several establishments has been counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation in each State or Territory in which it occurs; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred. Prior to December 1987 disputes were counted differently (refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for other details).

4. When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete calendar months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more calendar months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.

5. Information is recorded concerning all industrial disputes where ten or more working days are lost (see paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes). Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work);

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

Duration of dispute

6. The *duration* of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the total number of working days lost in the dispute by the

Employees

7. *Employees* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

8. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

9. *Employees indirectly involved* are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

10. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

Method of settlement

11. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention

or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation. Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance, of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods. Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

Working days lost

12. *Working days lost* refer to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

13. *Working days lost per thousand employees* are calculated from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings and the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the break in series.

